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MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MARCH - 1981

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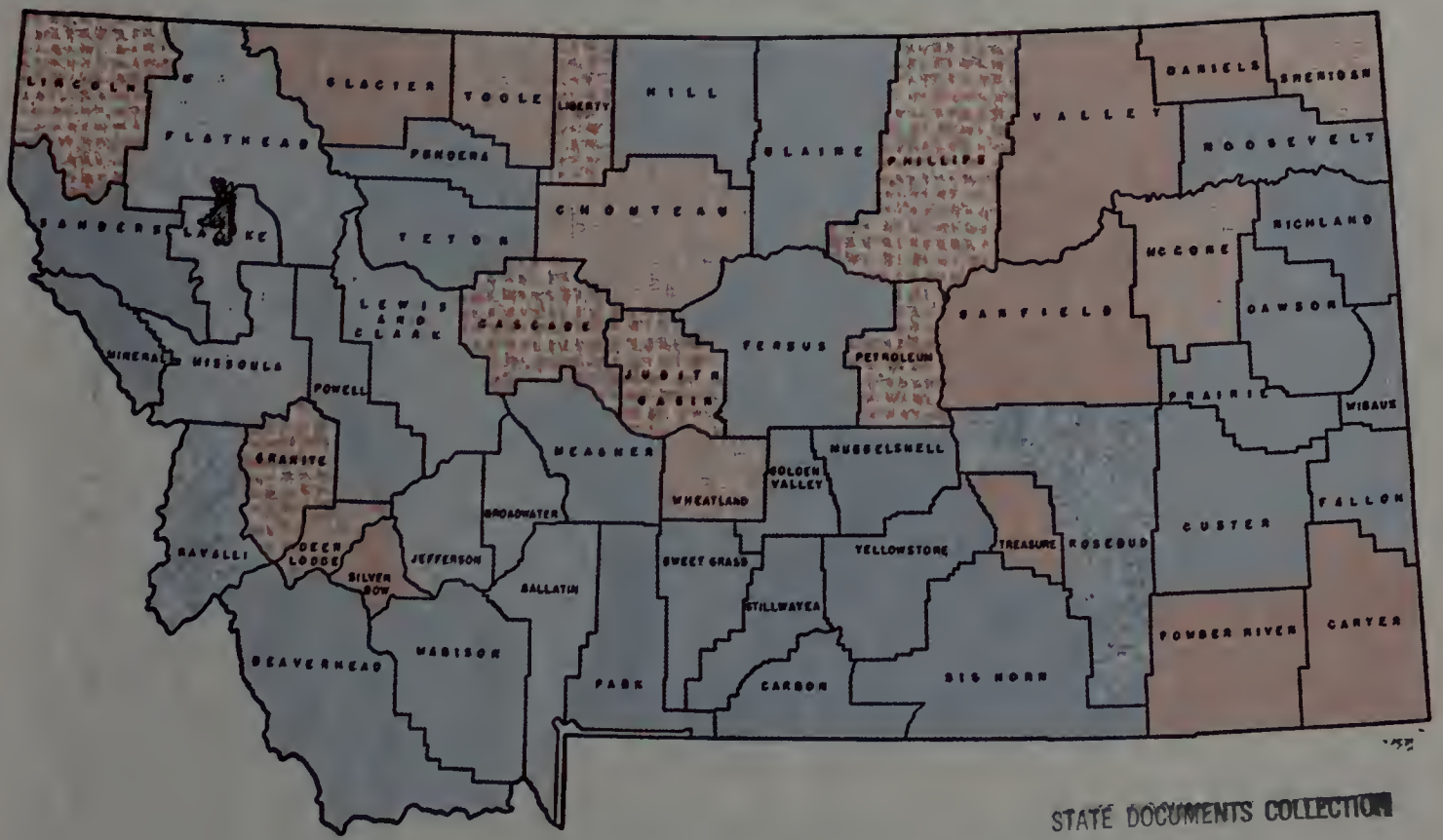

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The front cover indicates the 1970 to 1980 percent increase or decrease in population for the counties in Montana. Percentages are computed from the preliminary 1980 census figures. The code is:

+ .1% to + 1.9%

+ 3.3% to + 9.2%

+ 10.2% to + 24.2%

+ 29.2% to + 34.4%

+ 55 % to + 66 %

- .1% to - 2.7%

- 4.6% to - 7.0%

- 8.0% to - 11.8%

- 20 %

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE

MONTHLY REPORT

March 1981

STATE OF MONTANA
TED SCHWINDEN, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
DAVID L. HUNTER, COMMISSIONER

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
FRED BARRETT, ADMINISTRATOR

Volume 11 - Number 3

Produced by:
Research & Analysis
in cooperation with the
U.S. Department of Labor
Employment and Training Administration

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Helena, MT 59601
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the Armed Forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who, although not working, had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor management dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployment - the number of persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics X-11 variant of the Census Method II seasonal adjustment program.

8. Composite Index - an aggregate of six economic indicators. The indicators used are: Manufacturing - Employment, Average Weekly Hours, total Accessions and Layoffs; Average Weekly Initial Claims; and statewide Building Permits. A reverse trend was used for Layoffs and Average Weekly Initial Claims. This composite index is published in "Business Conditions Digest", U. S. Department of Commerce.

9. Real Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Private Nonagricultural Production Workers - represents the earnings of a hypothetical individual after deductions for State Income Federal Income and Social Security taxes, and adjustment for change in purchasing power since 1967. This individual is assumed to be sole support for a family of four, earn the average weekly gross earnings of production workers in Montana's private nonagricultural industries, and take standard deductions on State and Federal income taxes. Taxes were computed using standard tax tables, and purchasing power was adjusted by deflating Spendable Earnings based on the national Consumer Price Index.

10. WIN - Work Incentive Program for Aid to Dependent Children recipients.

11. CETA - Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1974.

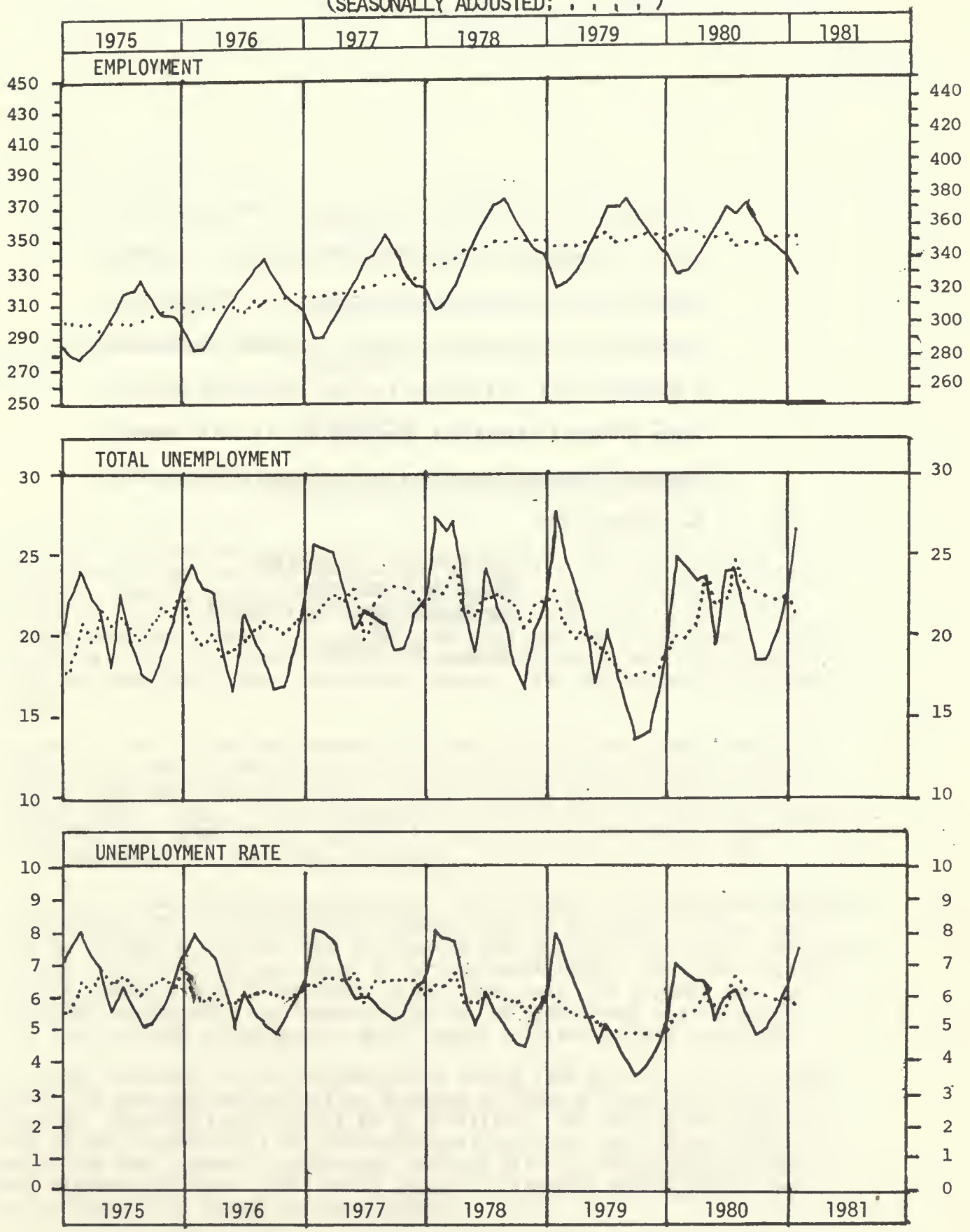
12. CETA-CEP - Concentrated Employment Program funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

13. SMSA - Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area as determined by Office of Management and Budget. Must have a central city with population of 50,000 or more.

14. LMA - Labor Market Area as determined by the Montana Employment Security Division consists of a central city or cities with population of less than 50,000, and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

MONTANA EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: _____)
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED: . . . . .)



All Labor Force Statistics contained in this publication are in accordance with the Federal guidelines as established by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Methodology procedures use a household sample conducted in Montana on a monthly basis, called the Current Population Survey. These official statistics are used to allocate federal funding. Any questions concerning these figures should be directed to:

Bob Rafferty, Supervisor
Research & Analysis
Employment Security Division
P.O. Box 1728
Helena, MT 59601

STATEWIDE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	361.3	354.6	356.4	6.7	4.9
Employment	333.8	328.1	332.6	5.7	1.2
Unemployment	27.5	26.5	23.8	1.0	3.7
Unemployment Rate	*7.6*	*7.5*	*6.7*	*.1*	*.9*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Farmers and ranchers who have been concerned about irrigation and stockwater supplies due to our low snowpack received some relief with a snow storm in mid-March. Drought conditions still exist, however, in the eastern part of the state. The winter wheat crop is greening up and its condition is fair. Cutworms have been infesting the crop in several counties in southeast Montana. Ranchers are busy with their calving and lambing operation which is about 30 percent complete. Sheep shearing is underway also and is about 45 percent complete.

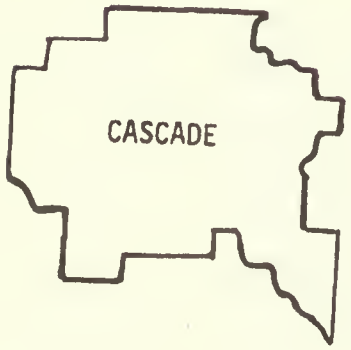
Exploration for oil and gas continues to provide a positive push to Montana economy. A recent recommendation by the Forest Service will cause many existing lease applications to be processed and many new applications to be filed on federal lands. The recommendation that oil and gas leases be allowed on nonwilderness lands of the National Forest will free for leasing much of the Overthrust Belt that lies in Montana.

A six-year-old ban on selling state-owned coal overseas is coming under question at the legislature. In 1975, it was feared that all the coal on state lands would be shipped to Asia and the legislature then passed a law that decreed coal on state lands could not be leased to foreign owned firms. Many now feel that it would probably benefit the state to sell the coal. The company that the rule penalizes the most can lease oil and gas on state lands but not coal; also, some overseas countries are major buyers of other Montana products.

The budget proposals of the President will affect some major projects in the state. The previous administration proposed to spend $3.7 million on the Libby Dam. This will be cut back to $2.6 million. The funding for continuation of MHD research will be eliminated entirely under the proposed budget. Funding for the federally subsidized railroad will be concentrated on short-haul, high-density runs. This would appear to eliminate the passenger train that currently runs across northern Montana.

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	34.0	33.5	33.0	.5	1.0
Employment	31.1	30.8	30.7	.3	.4
Unemployment	2.9	2.7	2.3	.2	.6
Unemployment Rate	*8.5*	*8.1*	*7.0*	*.4*	*1.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The prime site for "Resource 89" is eight miles northeast of Great Falls. The 350 megawatt plant is to be completed by 1989 at a cost of a half billion in 1989 dollars. When completed, there will be about 160 permanent jobs and an annual payroll of $8.8 million. The power plant will provide a substantial increase to Cascade County's tax base--at current rates, it would yield about $10.6 million in property taxes. The utility that plans to build the coal-fired generating plant will file this fall for a construction permit under the Montana Major Facilities Siting Act. It will take about three years for the permit to be granted, if the request is successful. Construction on the plant will probably begin in 1985.

The peak construction force required by "Resource 89" will be about 1,000. This was encouraging to the labor force that for the last year has had one of the higher unemployment rates in the state; but work on the project will not begin for four years. In the meantime, the dollar amount for building permits issued for the city in February was $123,014 which appears to be a 13-year low. There was only one project of any size under way--a $4.8 million bridge over the Missouri River. The hope is that the utility project will encourage construction in the area before 1985, but tight money and high interest rates are currently dampening the outlook.

Plant closures and layoffs continue to keep the unemployment rate high. A firm that manufactures solar heating systems closed its factory at the end of February and 37 people were laid off for about a month due to lack of sales. The school district adopted a reduction in force plan that calls for the elimination of 72 full-time teaching positions. Sixty-two teachers were notified that they wouldn't be hired back next year. Those people who have been unemployed for a long time and are nearing or have reached the end of their regular unemployment benefits will not be able to receive extended benefits after March 7 since the extended benefit program "triggered off" at that time. The 350 workers that were laid off at the refinery at the end of September, however, will continue to receive $140 a week in benefits from the company for the next 26 weeks.

BILLINGS SMSA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	56.8	55.8	55.1	1.0	1.7
Employment	53.5	52.7	52.2	.8	1.3
Unemployment	3.3	3.1	2.9	.2	.4
Unemployment Rate	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.3*	*.2*	*.5*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A number of layoffs and business closures highlight economic activity in the Billings SMSA. Businesses are closing due to little activity and layoffs are either a result of these closures or a result of a slowdown in activity in each particular business.

Some businesses which are closing include a drug store, a finance company, a food store and a building supply store which is selling out. These will affect between 23 and 25 employees. A fire destroyed a cleaners which will leave nine employees temporarily without work.

One trucking firm has laid off six truck drivers and one manager, while at the same time, another trucking company is selling its trucks and going to an owner-operator lease agreement. This will affect up to 20 drivers if they cannot afford to buy the trucks. A sugar company has decided to lay off 200 seasonal employees. In the transportation sector, a railroad company has reported a 38% reduction of workers in the last twelve months, and at present, a regionwide hiring freeze exists.

A labor dispute continues between the machinists union and a car dealership. The mechanics have agreed to go back to work under the old contract, but the business will not accept this. They are using non-union personnel now, but will not settle except on their own dictations. The labor dispute started on July 15, 1980.

Some county employees are talking of not participating in the social security program. The employees who are thinking of not participating have been warned of all benefits that would be lost if they choose not to have social security taxes withheld.

BILLINGS SMSA (Cont.)

In the construction industry, there is quite a bit of activity. The zoning commission approved changes that will allow redevelopment of an area, which would replace 18 old homes with 55 new apartment units. A townhouse development on Custer Avenue will allow twenty-two 3-story, two bedroom townhouses to be built.

The City Council has approved a $50-60 million mall to be constructed near the 27th street exit to Interstate 90 in Billings. The project would involve 17.5 million square feet of retail space and should be completed by 1984.

ANACONDA-BUTTE

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	33.9	33.5	33.3	.4	.6
Employment	31.0	30.7	31.2	.3	-.2
Unemployment	2.9	2.8	2.1	.1	.8
Unemployment Rate	*8.5*	*8.5*	*6.3*	*0*	*2.2*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Anaconda Task Force, formed to oversee the distribution of funds donated to the city by the Anaconda Co. after the closing of the smelter, has granted three firms loans from this fund. Money was loaned to a foundry, which will employ at least 58 people. A boot manufacturing firm which hopes to open in mid-March and would employ about 30 persons was a recipient. The third firm is a cabinet making company which makes custom built shelving, counters and furniture.

The area received some bad news during this period. Trade Readjustment Act benefits were denied to those laid off with the closure of the smelter. The copper mining company is studying all mining operations due to the low price of copper. Production at the copper pit mine has been cut back resulting in the loss of 91 jobs. The proposed Reagan budget would cut the funding of MHD and would result in the closure of the $40 million plant employing 200 if passed by Congress.

Two companies are looking into revitalizing gold mining in the Whitehall area. The proposed operations if shown to be feasible could employ several hundred area workers. A custom, closed circuit cyanide leaching plant for the recovery of silver and gold opened in Philipsburg. The mill would first test the ore at no charge to the miners. Testing would determine the mineral value and leaching time necessary for the ore. The cost for processing would be $39 a ton. The plant will operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week and could process 2,000 tons of ore per week. When the plant is in full operation following the construction of a flotation mill it should employ 60-70 persons.

Agricultural activity is dominating the news in the Dillion area. The county commissioners are encouraging the construction of a feed pelleting plant by sponsoring a million dollar industrial revenue bond issuance. If the bond is approved the proposed plant would be capable of producing 100 tons of feed pellets a day. The area farmers and ranchers would benefit by the plant. They would be able to use substandard grain for feed pellets rather than sell the grain at a lower price and then buy feed pellets. A certified seed potato grower has started processing seed potatoes for shipping. Twenty people were recalled or hired for this job.

BOZEMAN LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	25.3	24.9	26.0	.4	-.7
Employment	23.5	23.2	24.2	.3	-.7
Unemployment	1.8	1.7	1.8	.1	0
Unemployment Rate	*7.1*	*6.9*	*7.1*	*.2*	*0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

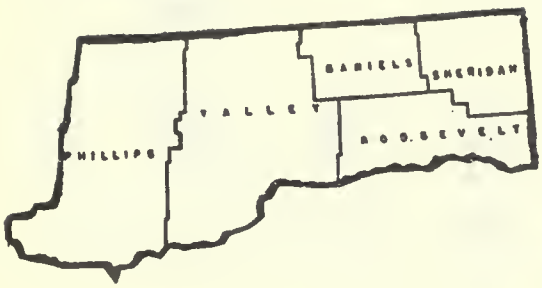
Exploration for oil and gas in Gallatin National Forest will probably increase as a result of a recent Forest Service recommendation that oil and gas leases be allowed on nonwilderness lands in the forest. There are applications on file for about 197,000 acres in the Gallatin Forest. Existing applications for 39,000 acres and lease applications for 99,000 acres will be processed as a result of this recommendation.

Construction work started again on the Health and Physical Education Center being built at Montana State University. The $1.38 million project was stopped in November due to irregular size brick being supplied to the contractor. Manufacturing activity picked up somewhat as two lumber mills reopened and a mobile home plant began working five day weeks again.

The production of alternative and renewable energy supplies looks favorable for this area. The first fuel alcohol plant in the state will make its initial runs of fuel grade alcohol this summer. At full production this still should produce 600,000 gallons of alcohol a year using 25 tons of milled barley a day. The by-products of this process are protein rich cattle feed and liquid fertilizer. The Bozeman Job Service is setting up a pre-employment training program for this firm. The wind farm in the Livingston area could be finished by this fall. The county commission and the city council have voted to grant approval of a site east of town. Design, construction and a two year break in will cost $355,000. Grants for the money have been applied for from the Environmental Protection Agency and Montana's renewable resources program.

Some increase in the demand for retail and service workers has been noted recently. The local Employment Service reports having openings for both part-time and full-time sales clerks. Motels have openings for room cleaners, and some restaurants have placed orders for food servers. A recently completed business district study in Livingston should provide the city with much needed information for future planning.

GLASGOW LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.1	15.5	15.7	.6	.4
Employment	15.2	14.7	14.9	.5	.3
Unemployment	.9	.8	.8	.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.6*	*5.2*	*4.9*	*.4*	*.7*

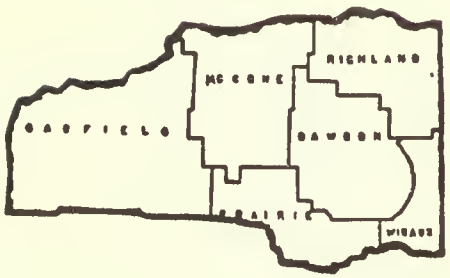
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The first trainload of pipe to be used for a natural gas pipeline arrived at an area industrial park this period. The park will be used as a staging area for a pipeline project which will involve laying over 180 miles of pipe in three Montana counties. A work camp will be set up for over 500 workers involved in assembling the pipe which should be finished by this fall. Contractors for the project have been selected and hiring of workers will be done through craft unions.

An aircraft manufacturer remained in the area testing aircraft and training crews. These crews have been coming and going for quite awhile and a steady amount of activity is expected through the year. An average of 80 persons come with each crew and usually stay in the area six to ten days.

Oilfield exploration and drilling activity was erratic through the period as spring break-up hampered efforts to move equipment. Local Job Service officials report a surplus of out-of-town people looking for oilfield work.

Hotels and motels have been doing well lately due to a steady supply of oilfield workers and aircraft crews coming into the area. The addition of pipeline personnel should strain lodging and office space through most of the summer. While those businesses which serve the oilfield business have been doing well, those serving the agriculture industry are having a little tougher time. A lack of moisture and a generally depressed farm economy have hurt agriculture related businesses.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	14.9	14.7	14.2	.2	.7
Employment	14.5	14.3	13.7	.2	.8
Unemployment	.4	.4	.5	0	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*2.7*	*3.0*	*3.7*	*-.3*	*-1.0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Hiring activity was slow in all industry groups through the period. Even with good weather and several projects underway, most contractors still have not put on full crews yet. Openings in construction occupations are expected to increase quite soon, though. Activity in agriculture was also slow, as ranchers have been able to handle their feeding operations without extra help due to mild weather. When spring field work begins in a few weeks, however, some openings should be reported. Rain and spring break-up slowed oil drilling and exploration for about a week. Three new drilling rigs moved into the Sidney area along with a new firm which will specialize in moving drilling rigs. About 40 persons will be employed by the company.

Area Job Service offices continue to comment on the number of persons coming into the area seeking oil field work. Local supply has been satisfying the demand for workers in almost all occupations. Unless workers are highly skilled in some form of rig work, oil field related jobs are difficult to get.

HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	13.1	12.9	12.3	.2	.8
Employment	12.3	12.1	11.6	.2	.7
Unemployment	.8	.8	.7	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	*6.5*	*5.9*	*5.9*	*.6*	*.6*

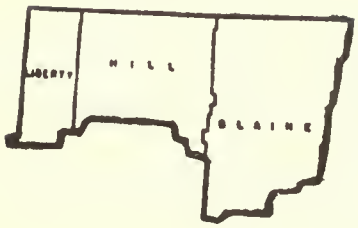
Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Hard rock mining in the area is receiving more attention. Exploration for the platinum group metals in the Stillwater Complex is increasing. One company has filed for permission from the Forest Service to build a second exploratory adit in the Brownlee Creek area. Another company will begin core drilling in the area this summer. A bulk ore sample will be removed from the Crazy Mountains for an assay on gold content. The Forest Service has previously turned down a request to mine the Crazies because their assay of the ore projected too low a content of minerals.

The recent auction of oil and gas leases on state land included 9200 acres of Carbon County. The average bid for the leases in the county was $6, less than half the $12.64 which is the statewide average. The highest bid for an oil and gas lease in the county was $28 per acre for 440 acres in the Roberts-Boyd area. The Oil and Gas Conservation Board has approved the drilling of an 8,100 ft. test hole in the Madison formation near Belfry. At a depth of 10,000 ft. in the Frontier formation near Bearcreek the test hole is dry but the drilling will continue.

Energy producing projects for the area received some bad news this last month. Hardin finished a strong second, but only second, to the Great Falls area for the half-billion dollar coal fired generation plant known as Resource 89. Funding for a planned ethonal still near Big Timber may be more difficult to get with President Reagan's budget proposal. The good news however, is an energy company has applied for a preliminary permit to locate a 10 megawatt powerhouse at the Yellowtail Afterbay Dam. Engineering, environment and legal studies will be done at a cost of about $50,000 in the three year period after the granting of the preliminary permit.

HAVRE LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	12.1	11.8	12.1	.3	0
Employment	11.2	10.9	11.3	.3	-.1
Unemployment	.9	.9	.8	0	.1
Unemployment Rate	*7.5*	*7.3*	*6.7*	*.2*	*.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

A plant that would manufacture gasahol from grain and other products is under construction on an area farm. The plant will use a still with a 300 gallon tank and will have six 250 gallon tanks. The plant will be a continuous flow operation utilizing barley and wheat. The residue from the barley will be used as cattle feed.

A local manufacturing firm is adding an additional shift. Welders and other craft workers are being hired for this shift.

The weather station at Havre will be closed if proposed cuts by the Reagan Administration are approved. It was included in the proposed closure of 38 forecasting stations throughout the U.S. The station provides weather information and issues severe weather warnings to northern Montana counties.

Agricultural hiring remains slow. There has been some activity due to calving. If the mild weather conditions continue, farm field work should generate some more activity.

HELENA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	28.0	27.4	27.7	.6	.3
Employment	26.4	25.7	26.2	.7	.2
Unemployment	1.6	1.7	1.5	-.1	.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.8*	*6.1*	*5.5*	*-.3*	*.3*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

An open pit gold mining operation is a possibility for the southern part of Jefferson County. Exploratory mining and an economical study are in progress and should be completed by mid-year. If the study shows the venture would be profitable it could mean employment of 100 to 150 people and a $2 million payroll.

Oil and gas leasing is possible on 650,000 acres of Helena National Forest according to a recent recommendation of the Forest Service. The Helena Forest has received more than 260 oil-gas lease applications in the last five years. More applications are expected as the search for oil and gas in the overthrust belt continues.

Construction work was down last year, hurt mostly by high interest rates. Three planned shopping centers in Helena were delayed by the economy. As the spring-like weather continues this year many construction workers are returning to work with the hope of a better year, which it could be if the planned projects are started. Work has begun on a $800,000 storm drain project. This is the first part of a program to improve the drainage on the city's west side. Bids were let in March for the $4.5 million York Bridge project. The city commission passed a resolution of intent to approve a $4 million industrial revenue bond for funding of a new office building in downtown Helena. A new $3 million hospital and clinic is being planned for Townsend. A motel in Helena has received the go ahead to double its size and become a first class convention center.

The lumber mills in the area are beginning to recall their workers according to the local Job Service. One mill which has been shut down since late last year was not sure when it would reopen. It was waiting for a piece of machinery to be repaired and thought it could possibly get back into production by the end of March.

KALISPELL LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	35.7	35.1	37.0	.6	-1.3
Employment	31.4	31.1	33.3	.3	-1.9
Unemployment	4.3	4.0	3.7	.3	.6
Unemployment Rate	*11.9*	*11.4*	*10.1*	*.5*	*1.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

At the aluminum plant in Columbia Falls, layoffs are continuing. Another 26 persons were laid off during this reporting period. This brings the total to 118 since December, 1980. According to a report, the reductions are due to the completion of a $42 million modification project. About 200 workers were added to the staff at the Columbia Falls plant when the project was begun in 1977. The same aluminum company plans to expand their casting facilities. This would allow the firm to expand into new markets of aluminum products. This change would require either the remodeling of the present casting plant in Columbia Falls, or a new facility would have to be constructed there.

The Young Adult Conservation Corps Camp at Lakeside closed its doors at the end of February. The program was cut out of the budget by the federal government. Enrollees will not be elligible for unemployment benefits. Forest service officials estimated that during the first year the camp returned about 94 cents worth of work for each dollar spent. This closure leaves 150 persons without jobs.

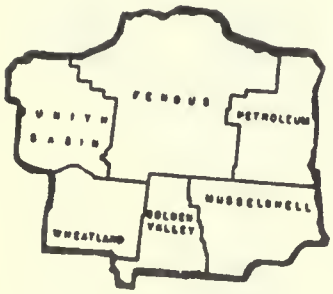
A T-shirt factory is to open in Kalispell. The owners of the operation said they would initially employ about 35 persons and will send T-shirts all over the United States. Another new business in the LMA is a brake shoe plant planned for Polson. The brake shoe fabrication plant is to open at the Polson Industrial Park next spring. The plant will employ six workers initially, most of which would be welders. Orders are expected to account for about 350 brake shoes per day.

Construction in the Kalispell area is very slow with a few new housing starts reported. Besides a few new homes, construction consists of an 84 unit townhouse at Lakeside which will be using a maximum of 60 full time construction workers.

The major wood products employer in the Libby area has gone to 4-day work weeks in order to control inventories. Logging has ceased due to spring breakup.

In the service industry, several drive-in restaurants have opened for the season. Also, it has been reported that there are some requests for waitresses, bartenders and nurses.

LEWISTOWN LMA



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

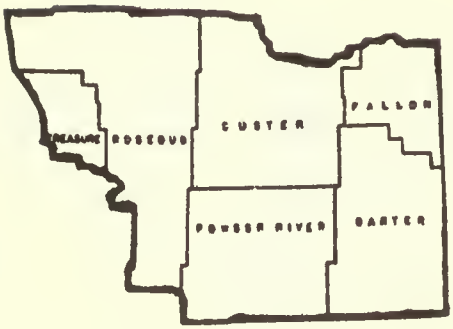
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	9.7	9.5	10.0	.2	-.3
Employment	9.2	8.9	9.4	.3	-.2
Unemployment	.5	.6	.6	-.1	-.1
Unemployment Rate	*5.5*	*5.9*	*5.6*	*-.4*	*-.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Claims for unemployment insurance dropped through the period as workers were called back to work in several industries. Construction continued on several large projects--including a $1 million service/office complex due to open this summer--and warmer weather spurred hiring by other contractors who were previously shut down. Two manufacturing facilties in Lewistown maintained production and even called back some laid off workers.

Hiring activity in agricultural occupations increased as ranchers sought help for calving and also for spring field work which should begin soon. There was also some hiring in service industries due to an increase of meetings and conventions.

Mining activity is increasing in the area--especially at a sapphire mine and a gold mine. Exploration activity is expected to begin soon in the Kendall area.



Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.3	15.7	15.0	.5	1.3
Employment	15.3	14.8	14.3	.4	1.0
Unemployment	1.0	.9	.7	.1	.3
Unemployment Rate	*5.5*	*5.5*	*4.7*	*0*	*.8*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The relatively mild winter continued to allow construction work to progress; however, the relatively moistureless winter has created a burden on local agriculture enterprises and other businesses that depend on agricultural prosperity. Further agricultural threats are coming from cutter worms and high egg count of grasshoppers. The cutter worms are very active eaters of young crops during weather conditions such as have persisted. The grasshoppers have ideal conditions to be of a large quantity to destroy agricultural land.

A coal mine labor dispute was settled after a 30 day work stoppage. The settlement gave the mine workers about a 30 percent increase over the three year contract.

The bankrupt railroad right-of-way from Miles City to the Idaho border is for sale and purchase is being considered by the state of Montana. Also for sale are bridges, tunnels and railroad tracks.

MISSOULA LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	48.9	48.2	48.7	.7	.2
Employment	43.8	43.3	44.6	.5	-.8
Unemployment	5.1	4.9	4.1	.2	1.0
Unemployment Rate	*10.5*	*10.3*	*8.4*	*.2*	*2.1*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

The Missoula area is continuing their sluggish economic environment. Sawmills have cut back even more employment and now the spring thaw is reducing further workers in the logging aspects of the lumber and woods industry. In Missoula, a sheet metal company went defunct and added 50 people to the list of unemployed. Many laid-off construction workers are looking for employment in other parts of the state because most local major projects are close to completion. In the near future, construction is expected to be slow.

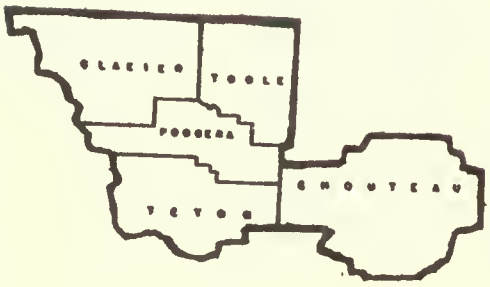
Employment activity has been reported revolving around clerical openings of a temporary nature. Four new businesses are scheduled to open in March at the newly constructed Frenchtown Mall. It is anticipated that about twenty-five jobs will be provided by the new restaurant, grocery store, hardware store, and liquor store. Retail stores reported sales have leveled off and are still below last year.

Agricultural activity continues to be quite involved with calving and now spring plowing is increasing. The spring storms are creating a burden for area ranchers.

SHELBY - CUT BANK LMA

Employment and Unemployment Situation

(In Thousands)



	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	16.4	16.2	16.1	.2	.3
Employment	15.3	15.1	15.0	.2	.3
Unemployment	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Unemployment Rate	*6.7*	*6.8*	*6.7*	*-.1*	*0*

Economic Highlights and Employment Outlook:

Activity in the Shelby - Cut Bank Area consists of some construction, additional oilfield work, and some agricultural work as the weather has permitted some field work to begin.

In the Construction industry there are plans for a new train loading station at Tiber. A trading company reports that the facility will have a total capacity of 500,000 bushels capable of loading 52 car unit trains in a ten-hour period. The cost of the facility is estimated at $1 million and construction is planned to be completed for the 1981 harvest. Unseasonable warm weather has allowed construction to progress rapidly on the new bank building in Cut Bank. In Shelby the retirement housing project is nearing completion along with the new hospital. Plans are being made for a senior center to be built in Shelby.

In Cut Bank there is a new auto supply store and business at the motels and hotels is reported as being good. Oilfield activity has been picking up as seismograph crews move in from Canada and new drilling sites are being developed.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Social Characteristics	*Percent of Total Insured Unemployment*		
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
Non-White	*15.7%*	*14.5%*	*14.9%*
Female	*19.0%*	*17.8%*	*18.1%*
Youth	*5.2%*	*4.8%*	*6.8%*
Over 45	*21.6%*	*21.8%*	*22.0%*

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U. S. [1/]

All Items

(1967 = 100)

	1979		1980		1981	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	204.7	204.7	233.2	233.3	260.5	260.7
February	207.1	207.1	236.4	236.5	263.2	263.5
March	209.1	209.3	239.8	239.9		
April	211.5	211.8	242.5	242.6		
May	214.1	214.3	244.9	245.1		
June	216.6	216.9	247.6	247.8		
July	218.9	219.4	247.8	248.0		
August	221.1	221.5	249.4	249.6		
September	223.4	223.7	251.7	251.9		
October	225.4	225.6	253.9	254.1		
November	227.5	227.6	256.2	256.4		
December	229.9	230.0	258.4	258.7		
AVERAGE	217.4	217.7	246.8	247.0		

[1/] *The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table I

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	348.7	321.0	299.5	21.3	27.7	*7.9*	*6.4*	*
February	349.2	324.6	301.4	23.2	24.6	*7.1*	*6.4*	1.1
March	353.7	331.1	303.3	27.8	22.6	*6.4*	*6.1*	*
April	364.2	343.8	309.6	34.2	20.4	*5.6*	*5.5*	*
May	373.0	356.0	320.7	35.3	17.0	*4 6*	*5.2*	.1
June	391.6	371.2	331.0	40.2	20.4	*5.2*	*6.0*	.1
July	388.5	370.9	327.9	43.0	17.6	*4.5*	*5.8*	*
August	391.1	375.4	329.4	46.0	15.7	*4.0*	*5.9*	.1
September	381.0	367.4	331.5	35.9	13.6	*3.6*	*5.6*	*
October	371.1	357.2	326.7	30.5	13.0	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
November	365.3	349.7	323.5	26.2	15.6	*4.3*	*5.6*	*
December	362.6	343.8	321.2	22.6	18.8	*5.2*	*5.6*	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	*5.1*	*5.8*	.1
1980								
January	354.8	329.9	309.1	20.8	24.9	*7.0*	*6.8*	.7
February	356.4	332.6	310.0	22.6	23.8	*6.7*	*6.8*	1.1
March	363.0	339.6	312.4	27.2	23.4	*6.5*	*6.6*	.7
April	370.7	347.2	313.8	33.4	23.5	*6.4*	*6.6*	.3
May	377.1	357.6	323.2	34.4	19.5	*5.2*	*7.0*	.2
June	394.7	370.9	331.7	39.2	23.8	*6.0*	*7.8*	.2
July	390.4	366.3	324.3	42.0	24.1	*6.2*	*7.9*	2.7
August	393.8	372.7	327.8	44.9	21.1	*5.4*	*7.5*	2.6
September	381.5	363.0	328.0	35.0	18.5	*4.8*	*7.1*	3.1
October	372.2	353.7	323.9	29.8	18.4	*5.0*	*7.1*	1.3
November	368.4	348.3	322.7	25.6	20.1	*5.5*	*7.1*	1.3
December	364.7	342.1	320.1	22.0	22.6	*6.2*	*6.9*	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	*6.0*	*7.1*	1.2
1981								
January	354.6	328.1	307.3	20.8	26.5	*7.5*	*8.2*	*
February	361.3	333.8	311.7	22.1	27.5	*7.6*	*8.0*	*1.0*
March	*363.8*	*336.9*	*310.4*	*26.5*	*26.9*	*7.4*		*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA

Table II

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1979								
January	33.3	30.2	29.4	.8	3.1	*9.4*	*7.9*	*
February	33.1	30.4	29.5	.9	2.7	*8.3*	*7.1*	*
March	33.5	31.0	29.9	1.1	2.5	*7.5*	*6.4*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.4	2.2	*6.5*	*5.6*	*
May	34.4	32.5	31.1	1.4	1.9	*5.5*	*4.6*	*
June	35.1	32.9	31.3	1.6	2.2	*6.2*	*5.2*	*
July	35.0	32.9	31.2	1.7	2.1	*6.0*	*4.5*	*
August	35.0	33.1	31.3	1.8	1.9	*5.5*	*4.0*	*
September	34.5	32.8	31.4	1.4	1.7	*4.8*	*3.6*	*
October	33.3	31.9	30.7	1.2	1.4	*4.1*	*3.8*	*
November	33.2	31.4	30.4	1.0	1.8	*5.4*	*4.3*	*
December	32.9	31.0	30.1	.9	1.9	*5.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	33.0	30.5	29.7	.8	2.5	*7.7*	*7.0*	*
February	33.0	30.7	29.8	.9	2.3	*7.0*	*6.7*	*
March	33.7	31.5	30.4	1.1	2.2	*6.6*	*6.5*	*
April	33.5	31.4	30.1	1.3	2.1	*6.3*	*6.4*	*
May	34.4	32.4	31.0	1.4	2.0	*5.6*	*5.2*	.2
June	34.8	32.1	30.5	1.6	2.7	*7.7*	*6.0*	.2
July	35.3	32.6	30.9	1.7	2.7	*7.8*	*6.2*	.5
August	35.5	33.1	31.3	1.8	2.4	*6.8*	*5.4*	.4
September	34.8	32.7	31.5	1.2	2.1	*6.0*	*4.8*	.4
October	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.9*	*5.0*	*
November	34.1	31.7	30.7	1.0	2.4	*7.0*	*5.5*	*
December	34.0	31.5	30.5	1.0	2.5	*7.3*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	33.5	30.8	30.0	.8	2.7	*8.1*	*7.5*	*
February	*34.0*	31.1	30.2	.9	2.9	*8.5*	*7.6*	*
March	*34.1*	*31.2*	*30.2*	*1.0*	*2.9*	*8.5*	*7.4*	*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table III

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute[2]
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent[1] County	Percent[1] State	
1979								
January	53.2	50.0	49.0	1.0	3.2	*6.0*	*7.9*	*
February	53.0	50.3	49.2	1.1	2.7	*5.1*	*7.1*	*
March	53.0	50.6	49.3	1.3	2.4	*4.5*	*6.4*	*
April	54.2	52.1	50.5	1.6	2.1	*3.8*	*5.6*	*
May	54.8	53.1	51.5	1.6	1.7	*3.1*	*4.6*	*
June	57.2	55.0	53.2	1.8	2.2	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
July	56.0	54.2	52.2	2.0	1.8	*3.2*	*4.5*	*
August	57.0	55.3	53.2	2.1	1.7	*3.0*	*4.0*	*
September	56.3	54.8	53.2	1.6	1.5	*2.6*	*3.6*	*
October	55.7	54.2	52.8	1.4	1.5	*2.6*	*3.8*	*
November	55.7	54.0	52.8	1.2	1.7	*3.1*	*4.3*	*
December	55.3	53.3	52.3	1.0	2.0	*3.7*	*5.2*	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	*3.7*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	54.9	52.0	51.0	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*7.0*	.6
February	55.1	52.2	51.2	1.0	2.9	*5.3*	*6.7*	.7
March	55.4	52.5	51.3	1.2	2.9	*5.3*	*6.5*	.3
April	55.5	53.0	51.5	1.5	2.5	*4.4*	*6.4*	*
May	56.1	54.0	52.4	1.6	2.1	*3.8*	*5.2*	*
June	58.5	55.6	53.8	1.8	2.9	*5.0*	*6.0*	*
July	57.8	54.9	53.0	1.9	2.9	*5.0*	*6.2*	*
August	58.2	55.6	53.5	2.1	2.6	*4.5*	*5.4*	*
September	57.7	55.4	54.0	1.4	2.3	*4.0*	*4.8*	*
October	57.2	55.0	53.6	1.4	2.2	*3.8*	*5.0*	*
November	57.0	54.8	53.6	1.2	2.2	*3.8*	*5.5*	*
December	57.3	54.7	53.7	1.0	2.6	*4.5*	*6.2*	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	*4.6*	*6.0*	.1
1981								
January	55.8	52.7	51.8	.9	3.1	*5.6*	*7.5*	*
February	56.8	53.5	52.5	1.0	3.3	*5.8*	*7.6*	*
March	*56.4*	*53.4*	*52.2*	*1.2*	*3.0*	*5.3*	*7.4*	*
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*

* *Under 50.* *Current month in italics is a forecast; previous month preliminary.*

RESIDENCE DATA
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA in italics)

Table IV

MONTANA

Statewide Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	361.3	354.6	356.4	6.7	4.9
EMPLOYED PERSONS	333.8	328.1	332.6	5.7	1.2
Persons Employed in Agriculture	22.1	20.8	22.6	1.3	-.5
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	27.5	26.5	23.8	1.0	3.7
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*7.6*	*7.5*	*6.7*	*.1*	*.9*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*8.2*	*5.7*	*5.3*	*.5*	*.9*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	*274.0*	*275.6*	*273.0*	*-1.6*	*1.0*
MANUFACTURING	*22.4*	*22.9*	*24.7*	*-.5*	*-2.3*
Durable Goods	*13.5*	*13.9*	*15.9*	*-.4*	*-2.4*
24 Lumber and Wood Products	*8.8*	*9.1*	*9.7*	*-.3*	*-.9*
33 Primary Metal Industries	*1.8*	*2.0*	*3.1*	*-.2*	*-1.3*
Other Durable Goods	*2.9*	*2.8*	*3.1*	*.1*	*-.2*
Nondurable Goods	*8.9*	*9.0*	*8.8*	*-.1*	*.1*
20 Food and Kindred Products	*3.9*	*4.0*	*4.1*	*-.1*	*-.2*
27 Printing and Publishing	*2.3*	*2.3*	*2.2*	*0*	*.1*
29 Petroleum and Coal Products	*1.0*	*1.0*	*.8*	*0*	*.2*
Other Nondurable Goods	*1.7*	*1.7*	*1.6*	*0*	*.1*
MINING	*7.6*	*7.9*	*8.0*	*-.3*	*-.4*
10 Metal Mining	*1.6*	*1.6*	*2.1*	*0*	*-.5*
12 & 14 Bitum. Coal, Quarrying, Non-Metal Mining	*2.2*	*2.5*	*2.1*	*-.3*	*1*
13 Oil and Gas Extraction	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.7*	*0*	*1*
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	*11.8*	*12.1*	*11.3*	*-.3*	*.5*
15 General Building Contractors	*3.8*	*3.8*	*3.9*	*0*	*-.1*
16 Heavy Construction Contractors	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.2*	*-.1*	*.6*
17 Special Trade Contractors	*5.3*	*5.4*	*5.2*	*-.1*	*.1*
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	*23.4*	*23.5*	*22.5*	*-.1*	*.9*
40 Railroad Transportation	*7.5*	*7.5*	*6.9*	*0*	*.6*
41-47 Transportation, except Railroad	*6.2*	*6.3*	*6.4*	*-.1*	*-.2*
48 & 49 Commun., Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	*9.7*	*9.8*	*9.1*	*-.1*	*.6*
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	*69.9*	*70.3*	*69.8*	*-.4*	*.1*
Wholesale Trade	*17.8*	*17.8*	*17.3*	*0*	*.5*
Retail Trade	*52.1*	*52.6*	*52.4*	*-.5*	*-.3*
53 & 56 General Merchandise, Apparel, Accessories	*7.7*	*8.0*	*8.1*	*-.3*	*-.4*
54 Food Stores	*7.8*	*7.8*	*7.7*	*0*	*.1*
55 Automotive Dealers, Service Stations	*7.6*	*7.6*	*7.8*	*0*	*-.2*
58 Eating and Drinking Places	*18.5*	*18.5*	*18.3*	*0*	*.2*
52, 57, 59 Bldg. Mat., Farm Equip., Furn., Misc.	*10.6*	*10.7*	*10.6*	*-.2*	*0*
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	*12.7*	*12.7*	*12.6*	*0*	*.1*
SERVICES	*55.8*	*55.5*	*54.0*	*.3*	*1.8*
70 Hotels and other Lodging Places	*6.2*	*6.1*	*6.2*	*.1*	*0*
72 Personal Services	*2.7*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*0*	*.1*
80 Medical and other Health Services	*18.8*	*18.7*	*17.9*	*.1*	*.9*
Other Services	*28.0*	*28.0*	*27.4*	*0*	*.6*
GOVERNMENT	*70.3*	*70.7*	*70.1*	*-.4*	*.2*
91 Federal Government	*12.9*	*13.0*	*12.5*	*-.1*	*.4*
82 State Colleges and Universities	*8.2*	*8.2*	*8.3*	*0*	*-.1*
92 Other State Government	*10.6*	*10.8*	*10.6*	*-.2*	*0*
93 Local Education	*24.2*	*24.2*	*25.0*	*0*	*-.8*
83 Other Local Government	*14.4*	*14.4*	*13.7*	*0*	*.7*

1/ Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers. Current month preliminary. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.

2/ Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.

Establishment Series began January 1964; Residence Series began January 1970.

RESIDENCE DATA
(Establishment Data in italics)

TABLE V

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS 1/	34.0	33.5	33.0	.5	1.0
EMPLOYED PERSONS	31.1	30.8	30.7	.3	.4
Persons Employed in Agriculture	.9	.8	.9	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	2.9	2.7	2.3	.2	.6
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted2/	*8.5*	*8.1*	*7.0*	*.4*	*1.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted2/	*7.5*	*6.3*	*6.0*	*1.2*	*1.5*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	28.7	28.8	28.8	-.1	-.1
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.6	0	-.3
Contract Construction	1.2	1.3	1.2	-.1	0
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Trade	9.3	9.5	9.3	-.2	0
Wholesale Trade	2.9	2.9	2.8	0	.1
Retail Trade	6.4	6.5	6.5	-.1	-.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.0	2.0	2.1	0	-.1
Services and Mining	7.0	6.9	6.9	.1	.1
Government	6.0	6.0	5.8	0	.2
Federal Government	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
State and Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.0	-.1	.2

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

TABLE VI

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Employment by Industry

in Thousands

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Changes to Current Month from: Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS[1/]	56.8	55.8	55.1	1.0	1.7
EMPLOYED PERSONS	53.5	52.7	52.2	.8	1.3
Persons Employed in Agriculture	1.0	.9	1.0	.1	0
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	3.3	3.1	2.9	.2	.4
Percent of Labor Force, Unadjusted[2/]	*5.8*	*5.6*	*5.3*	*.2*	*.5*
Percent of Labor Force, Seasonally Adjusted[2/]	*4.8*	*4.2*	*4.4*	*.6*	*.4*
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS (Establishment Data)	46.7	46.8	45.8	-.1	.9
Manufacturing	4.0	4.2	4.1	-.2	-.1
Contract Construction	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Transportation and Public Utilties	4.8	4.8	4.5	0	.3
Trade	15.5	15.5	15.6	0	-.1
Wholesale Trade	5.7	5.7	5.6	0	.1
Retail Trade	9.8	9.8	10.0	0	-.2
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	2.2	2.3	2.2	-.1	0
Services and Mining	10.2	10.0	9.6	.2	.6
Government	8.0	8.0	7.7	0	.3
Federal Government	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
State and Local Government	6.5	6.4	6.2	.1	.3

1/ *Estimates based on National Household Sample, Census and Other Relationships; includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.*

2/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

Current month preliminary *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks*

Table VII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			[3/] UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1981
STATEWIDE	364.7	354.6	361.3	342.1	328.1	333.8	22.6	26.5	27.5	*6.2*	*7.5*	*7.6*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.0	33.5	34.0	31.5	30.8	31.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	*7.3*	*8.1*	*8.5*
BILLINGS SMSA	57.3	55.8	56.8	54.7	52.7	53.5	2.6	3.1	3.3	*4.5*	*5.6*	*5.8*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	273.6	265.3	270.4	256.0	244.7	249.1	17.6	20.6	21.3	*6.4*	*7.8*	*7.9*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	35.2	33.5	33.9	32.5	30.7	31.0	2.7	2.8	2.9	*7.6*	*8.5*	*8.5*
BOZEMAN	25.5	24.9	25.3	24.0	23.2	23.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	*5.8*	*6.9*	*7.1*
GLASGOW	16.0	15.5	16.1	15.3	14.7	15.2	.7	.8	.9	*4.4*	*5.2*	*5.6*
GLENDIVE	15.3	14.7	14.9	14.9	14.3	14.5	.4	.4	.4	*2.3*	*3.0*	*2.7*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.5	12.9	13.1	12.8	12.1	12.3	.7	.8	.8	*5.3*	*5.9*	*6.5*
HAVRE	12.1	11.8	12.1	11.4	10.9	11.2	.7	.9	.9	*6.2*	*7.3*	*7.5*
HELENA	28.0	27.4	28.0	26.5	25.7	26.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	*5.2*	*6.1*	*5.8*
KALISPELL	36.3	35.1	35.7	33.0	31.1	31.4	3.3	4.0	4.3	*9.1*	*11.4*	*11.9*
LEWISTOWN	9.7	9.5	9.7	9.3	8.9	9.2	.4	.6	.5	*4.5*	*5.9*	*5.5*
MILES CITY	16.3	15.7	16.3	15.6	14.8	15.3	.7	.9	1.0	*4.4*	*5.5*	*5.5*
MISSOULA	48.9	48.2	48.9	44.9	43.3	43.8	4.0	4.9	5.1	*8.2*	*10.3*	*10.5*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.7	16.2	16.4	15.7	15.1	15.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	*5.8*	*6.8*	*6.7*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
3/ Unemployment rate computed on whole numbers.

TABLE VIII

MONTANA LABOR MARKET AREAS[1/]

Civilian Labor Force

in Thousands

	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			3/ UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Percent Change 1980-1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Change 1980-1981
STATEWIDE	361.3	356.4	*1.4*	333.8	332.6	*.4*	27.5	23.8	*3.7*	7.6	6.7	*.9*
GREAT FALLS SMSA	34.0	33.0	*3.0*	31.1	30.7	*1.3*	2.9	2.3	*.4*	8.5	7.0	*1.5*
BILLINGS SMSA	56.8	55.1	*3.1*	53.5	52.2	*2.5*	3.3	2.9	*.4*	5.8	5.3	*.5*
BALANCE OF STATE[2/]	270.4	268.2	*.8*	249.1	249.7	*-.2*	21.3	18.5	*2.8*	7.9	6.9	*1.0*
ANACONDA-BUTTE	33.9	33.3	*1.8*	31.0	31.2	*-.6*	2.9	2.1	*.8*	8.5	6.3	*2.2*
BOZEMAN	25.3	26.0	*-2.7*	23.5	24.2	*-2.9*	1.8	1.8	*0*	7.1	7.1	*0*
GLASGOW	16.1	15.7	*2.6*	15.2	14.9	*2.0*	.9	.8	*.1*	5.6	4.9	*.7*
GLENDIVE	14.9	14.2	*4.9*	14.5	13.7	*4.4*	.4	.5	*-.1*	2.7	3.7	*-1.0*
HARDIN-RED LODGE	13.1	12.3	*6.5*	12.3	11.6	*6.0*	.8	.7	*.1*	6.5	5.9	*.6*
HAVRE	12.1	12.1	*0*	11.2	11.3	*-.9*	.9	.8	*.1*	7.5	6.7	*.8*
HELENA	28.0	27.7	*1.1*	26.4	26.2	*.8*	1.6	1.5	*.1*	5.8	5.5	*.3*
KALISPELL	35.7	37.0	*-3.5*	31.4	33.3	*-4.5*	4.3	3.7	*.6*	11.9	10.1	*1.8*
LEWISTOWN	9.7	10.0	*-3.0*	9.2	9.4	*-2.1*	.5	.6	*.1*	5.5	5.6	*-.1*
MILES CITY	16.3	15.0	*8.6*	15.3	14.3	*7.0*	1.0	.7	*.2*	5.5	4.7	*.8*
MISSOULA	48.9	48.7	*0.4*	43.8	44.6	*-1.8*	5.1	4.1	*1.0*	10.5	8.4	*2.1*
SHELBY-CUT BANK	16.4	16.1	*1.9*	15.3	15.0	*2.0*	1.1	1.1	*0*	6.7	6.7	*0*

1/ A list of counties included in each Labor Market Area appears on "New Business Firms" page. Map inside back cover.
2/ Statewide, excluding Great Falls and Billings Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
3/ Unemployment Rate computed on whole numbers.

TABLE IX-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
FEBRUARY 1981

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	361272	333806	27466	7.6
CASCADE	34043	31156	2887	8.5
YELLOWSTONE	56814	53527	3287	5.8
BEAVERHEAD	3945	3731	214	5.4
BIG HORN	5516	5083	433	7.8
BLAINE	2661	2376	285	10.7
BROADWATER	1268	1155	113	8.9
CARBON	3327	3147	180	5.4
CARTER	717	702	15	2.1
CHOUTEAU	2624	2556	68	2.6
CUSTER	6157	5780	377	6.1
DANIELS	1345	1266	79	5.9
DAWSON	5710	5526	184	3.2
DEER LODGE	4778	3915	863	18.1
FALLON	2280	2238	42	1.8
FERGUS	5482	5149	333	6.1
FLATHEAD	21990	19568	2422	11.0
GALLATIN	18657	17524	1133	6.1
GARFIELD	759	749	10	1.3
GLACIER	5392	4750	642	11.9
GOLDEN VALLEY	345	327	18	5.2
GRANITE	1100	1018	82	7.5
HILL	8401	7814	587	7.0
JEFFERSON	2311	2139	172	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	997	947	50	5.0
LAKE	7267	6557	710	9.8
LEWIS AND CLARK	24409	23066	1343	5.5
LIBERTY	1042	1012	30	2.9
LINCOLN	6403	5277	1126	17.6
MC CONE	1066	1046	20	1.9
MADISON	2122	1981	141	6.6
MEAGHER	1010	916	94	9.3
MINERAL	1841	1618	223	12.1
MISSOULA	36044	32647	3397	9.4
MUSSELSHELL	1524	1457	67	4.4
PARK	5590	5012	578	10.3
PETROLEUM	267	245	22	8.2
PHILLIPS	2937	2772	165	5.6
PONDERA	3359	3213	146	4.3
POWDER RIVER	1068	1042	26	2.4
POWELL	3565	3335	230	6.5
PRAIRIE	785	753	32	4.1
RAVALLI	7163	6157	1006	14.0
RICHLAND	5992	5855	137	2.3
ROOSEVELT	4713	4429	284	6.0
ROSEBUD	5615	5194	421	7.5
SANDERS	3903	3408	495	12.7
SHERIDAN	2893	2857	36	1.2
SILVER BOW	18383	17018	1365	7.4
STILLWATER	2600	2427	173	6.7
SWEET GRASS	1652	1591	61	3.7
TETON	2582	2442	140	5.4
TOOLE	2470	2370	100	4.0
TREASURE	411	396	15	3.6
VALLEY	4227	3885	342	8.1
WHEATLAND	1123	1077	46	4.1
WIBAUX	627	608	19	3.0

TABLE IX-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA
JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
STATEWIDE	354596	328134	26462	7.5
CASCADE	33462	30749	2713	8.1
YELLOWSTONE	55772	52659	3113	5.6
BEAVERHEAD	3828	3660	168	4.4
BIG HORN	5482	5089	393	7.2
BLAINE	2607	2313	294	11.3
BROADWATER	1163	1045	118	10.1
CARBON	3224	3051	173	5.4
CARTER	686	675	11	1.6
CHOUTEAU	2539	2474	65	2.6
CUSTER	5961	5634	327	5.5
DANIELS	1254	1228	26	2.1
DAWSON	5596	5369	227	4.1
DEER LODGE	4766	3892	874	18.3
FALLON	2186	2142	44	2.0
FERGUS	5393	5053	340	6.3
FLATHEAD	21691	19384	2307	10.6
GALLATIN	18540	17412	1128	6.1
GARFIELD	726	716	10	1.4
GLACIER	5332	4726	606	11.4
GOLDEN VALLEY	321	306	15	4.7
GRANITE	1068	987	81	7.6
HILL	8139	7603	536	6.6
JEFFERSON	2231	2065	166	7.4
JUDITH BASIN	951	894	57	6.0
LAKE	7052	6371	681	9.7
LEWIS AND CLARK	24041	22650	1391	5.8
LIBERTY	1014	981	33	3.3
LINCOLN	6338	5315	1023	16.1
MC CONE	1022	1003	19	1.9
MADISON	2022	1917	105	5.2
MEAGHER	968	877	91	9.4
MINERAL	1685	1482	203	12.0
MISSOULA	35587	32354	3233	9.1
MUSSELSHELL	1470	1413	57	3.9
PARK	5390	4879	511	9.5
PETROLEUM	236	231	5	2.1
PHILLIPS	2701	2572	129	4.8
PONDERA	3290	3141	149	4.5
POWDER RIVER	1047	1001	46	4.4
POWELL	3508	3247	261	7.4
PRAIRIE	756	720	36	4.8
RAVALLI	7029	6063	966	13.7
RICHLAND	6012	5871	141	2.3
ROOSEVELT	4642	4351	291	6.3
ROSEBUD	5408	4990	418	7.7
SANDERS	3899	3358	541	13.9
SHERIDAN	2762	2720	42	1.5
SILVER BOW	18316	16952	1364	7.4
STILLWATER	2557	2443	114	4.5
SWEET GRASS	1601	1516	85	5.3
TETON	2518	2380	138	5.5
TOOLE	2505	2358	147	5.9
TREASURE	382	360	22	5.8
VALLEY	4201	3874	327	7.8
WHEATLAND	1120	1032	88	7.9
WIBAUX	599	586	13	2.2

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

TABLE X

MONTANA

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	FEMALE EMPLOYMENT					TOTAL EMPLOYMENT COMPARISON			
	Feb. 1981 1/	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Net Change to Current Month From: Jan. 1981	Net Change to Current Month From: Feb. 1980	Total Feb. 1981	Percent Women	Total Jan. 1981	Percent Women
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Workers .	131.4	131.7	132.9	-.3	-1.5	274.0	48.0%	275.6	47.8%
Manufacturing	2.8	2.9	3.3	-.1	- .5	22.4	12.5%	22.9	12.7%
Mining	.5	.5	.5	0	0	7.6	6.6%	7.9	6.3%
Contract Construction	1.5	1.5	1.4	0	.1	11.8	12.7%	12.1	12.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities .	4.4	4.4	4.2	0	.2	23.4	18.8%	23.5	18.7%
Wholesale & Retail Trade	35.4	35.5	36.5	-.1	-1.1	69.9	50.6%	70.3	50.5%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate ..	8.2	8.4	8.4	-.2	- .2	12.7	64.6%	12.7	66.1%
Services	34.7	34.5	36.2	.2	-1.5	55.8	62.2%	55.5	62.2%
Government 2/	43.9	44.0	42.5	-.1	1.4	70.3	62.4%	70.7	62.2%

1/ *Current month preliminary.* *Revised to 1979 Benchmark.* *Establishment Series began January 1974*

2/ *Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged.*

Prepared by the Montana Employment Security Division

TABLE XI

MONTANA FEMALE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

1980

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	133.0	132.9	130.9	129.4	129.5	134.0	128.7	129.8	130.5	132.6	133.2	133.1	131.5
Manufacturing.....	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Mining.....	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Contract Construction.....	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	36.5	36.5	35.6	35.7	36.0	35.9	36.2	36.1	35.9	35.9	36.1	36.7	36.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.4	8.4
Services.....	36.2	36.2	34.3	34.5	34.1	37.2	37.2	34.2	34.1	34.5	34.7	34.7	35.2
Government.....	42.5	42.5	43.1	41.9	42.1	43.3	37.6	41.7	42.9	43.8	44.6	43.9	42.5

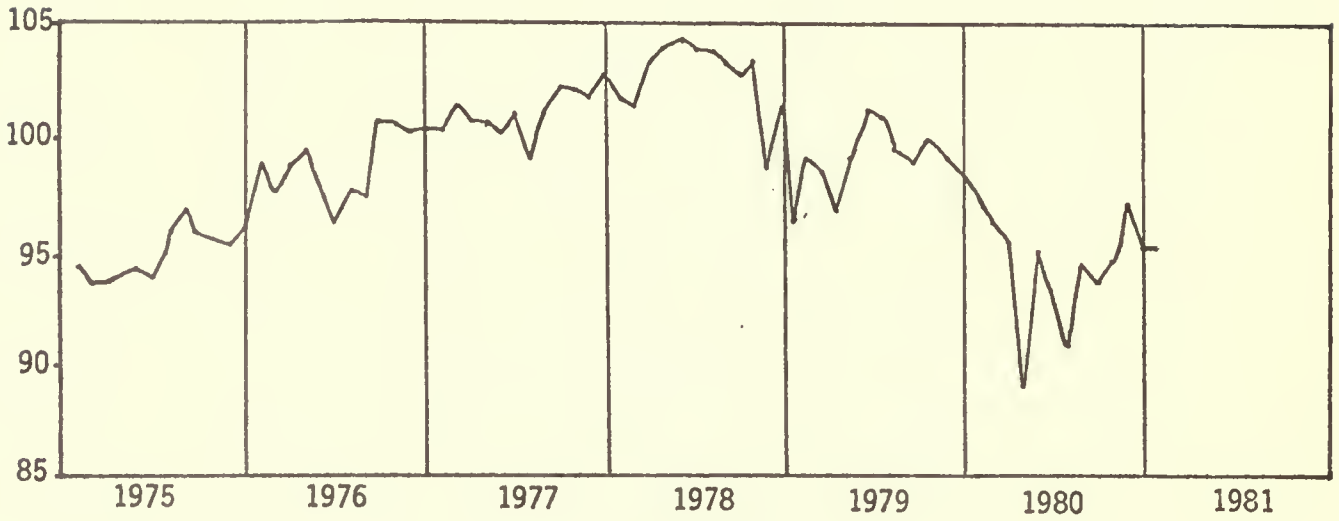
1981

	Jan.	Feb.
Non-agricultural Wage & Salary.	131.7	131.4
Manufacturing.....	2.9	2.8
Mining.....	.5	.5
Contract Construction.....	1.5	1.5
Transport. & Public Utilities..	4.4	4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	35.5	35.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate...	8.4	8.2
Services.....	34.5	34.7
Government.....	44.0	43.9

1/ Includes all civilian employees of Federal, State, and Local Governments regardless of the activity in which the employee is engaged. Establishment Series began January, 1974. Revised to 1980 Benchmark.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

COMPOSITE INDEX OF SIX ECONOMIC INDICATORS



Monthly Figures of Composite Index

1972 = 100

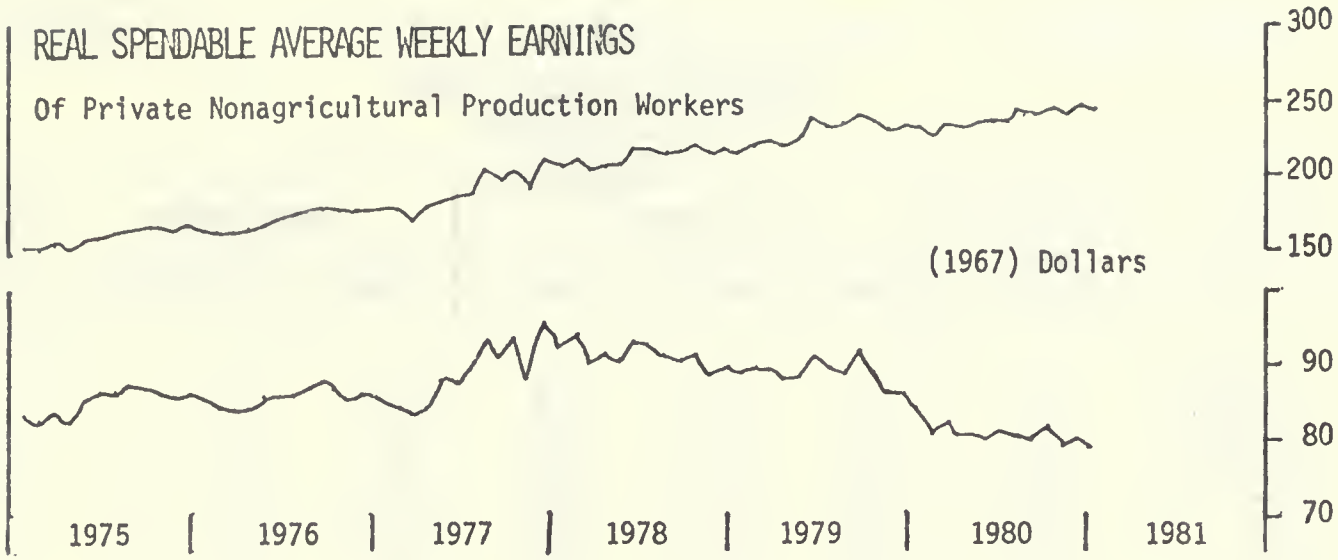
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
January	94.8	99.1	100.4	101.9	96.8	97.2	95.3
February	94.1	97.9	101.6	101.7	99.3	96.2	
March	94.2	98.6	100.8	103.5	98.9	95.4	
April	94.4	99.5	100.8	104.2	97.2	88.6	
May	94.6	98.4	100.4	104.3	99.4	94.3	
June	96.5	96.8	101.1	104.0	101.3	92.6	
July	96.3	98.0	99.4	103.8	101.0	90.4	
August	97.7	97.9	101.2	103.2	99.8	93.9	
September	96.3	100.8	102.3	102.8	99.6	93.3	
October	96.1	100.7	102.2	103.6	100.5	95.0	
November	95.8	100.5	101.9	99.0	99.8	97.4	
December	96.5	100.5	102.9	101.5	98.7	95.5	

MONTANA'S COMPOSITE INDEX

In January only a slight change was registered in the Composite Index. The number dropped from 95.5 in December to 95.3 in January. Negative movement was seen in the manufacturing layoff rate, manufacturing average weekly hours, and manufacturing employment. The layoff rate jumped from 0.3 to 3.0 in January. Positive movement showed up in the number of average weekly initial claims and in building permits. These two components registered substantial changes, but were not enough to make up for the negative movement in the other indicators. With unusually warm weather, February is expected to show an increase in the Composite Index.

Components of Composite Index:

Employment, Average Weekly Hours, Total Accessions, and Layoffs in Manufacturing; Building Permits; and Average Weekly Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims.



	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
Gross Average Weekly Earnings	245.28	247.75	232.60
3/ Taxes Withheld	40.81	40.24	35.79
Spendable Earnings	204.48	207.52	196.81
Adjustment for Price Changes since 1967	126.04	127.31	112.45
Real Spendable Earnings	78.44	80.21	84.36

	1) Average Weekly Earnings			2) Real Spendable Earnings		
	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980	1979
January	245.28	232.60	215.42	78.44	84.36	89.20
Febuary		224.93	219.57		80.79	89.60
March		234.24	221.43		82.44	89.29
April		232.23	220.68		80.94	88.10
May		234.15	225.42		80.67	88.52
June		234.97	236.99		80.02	91.26
July		238.82	233.87		81.08	89.41
August		239.47	234.99		80.75	88.73
September		241.60	238.74		80.63	91.96
October		246.66	236.90		81.37	89.02
November		241.89	230.62		79.29	86.22
December		247.75	233.24		80.21	86.12

Real Spendable Earnings

Real Spendable earnings fell in January from $80.21 per week to $78.44. The decline was due both to the increasing rate of inflation and to the slight drop in gross average weekly earnings. Gross average weekly earnings of $245.28 were down from the previous month which registered 247.75. The rise in the inflation rate from December 1980 to January, 1981 was an annual rate of 9.6%

1/ Average Weekly earnings of total private nonagricultrual production workers.
2/ Real spendable average weekly earnings of private nonagricultural production workers.
3/ Taxes computed on family with four exemptions.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XII

RESIDENCE DATA

MONTANA CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ Montana	Percent 1/ U. S.	
1979								
January	369.7	347.0	314.4	32.6	22.7	6.1	5.8	*
February	369.0	348.3	315.7	32.6	20.9	5.6	5.7	.1
March	367.1	347.4	314.9	32.5	19.7	5.4	5.7	*
April	368.7	348.7	316.3	32.4	20.0	5.4	5.8	*
May	370.5	351.1	318.8	32.3	19.4	5.2	5.8	.1
June	372.7	354.0	321.8	32.2	18.7	5.0	5.7	.1
July	368.0	349.9	317.8	32.1	18.1	4.9	5.7	*
August	368.1	350.6	318.6	32.0	17.5	4.8	5.9	.1
September	370.2	352.6	320.6	32.0	17.6	4.8	5.8	*
October	371.9	354.2	322.2	32.0	17.7	4.8	5.9	*
November	371.9	354.4	322.4	32.0	17.5	4.7	5.8	*
December	372.4	353.8	321.8	32.0	18.6	5.0	5.9	*
Avg.	370.0	351.0	318.8	32.2	19.0	5.1	5.8	.1
1980								
January	375.7	355.8	323.8	32.0	19.9	5.3	6.2	.7
February	376.1	356.3	324.4	31.9	19.8	5.3	6.2	1.1
March	376.5	355.9	324.2	31.7	20.6	5.8	6.3	.7
April	375.2	352.2	320.7	31.5	23.0	6.1	6.9	.3
May	374.4	352.5	321.1	31.4	21.9	5.9	7.6	.2
June	376.0	353.9	322.7	31.2	22.1	5.9	7.5	.2
July	370.0	345.4	314.3	31.1	24.6	6.7	7.6	2.7
August	370.9	348.0	317.0	31.0	22.9	6.2	7.6	2.6
September	370.7	348.2	317.0	31.2	22.5	6.1	7.4	3.1
October	372.9	350.6	319.3	31.3	22.3	6.0	7.6	1.3
November	375.2	353.1	321.8	31.3	22.1	5.9	7.5	1.3
December	374.6	352.2	320.8	31.4	22.4	6.0	7.4	*
Avg.	374.0	352.0	320.6	31.4	22.0	6.0	7.1	1.2
1981								
January	375.5	354.1	322.7	31.4	21.4	5.7	7.4	*
February	381.0	357.5	326.2	31.3	23.5	6.2	7.3	1.0
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970. Revised to 1980 Benchmarks. Current month preliminary

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

RESIDENCE DATA

Table XIII

GREAT FALLS SMSA (CASCADE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(in Thousands)

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1979								
January	34.4	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.6	*7.6*	*6.1*	*
February	34.5	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.5	*7.3*	*5.6*	*
March	34.1	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
April	34.3	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.3	*6.8*	*5.4*	*
May	34.2	32.0	30.7	1.3	2.2	*6.6*	*5.2*	*
June	33.8	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.0	*5.8*	*5.0*	*
July	34.0	31.9	30.6	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.9*	*
August	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.1*	*4.8*	*
September	33.7	31.8	30.5	1.3	1.9	*5.7*	*4.8*	*
October	33.3	31.7	30.4	1.3	1.6	*4.7*	*4.8*	*
November	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*4.7*	*
December	33.5	31.6	30.3	1.3	1.9	*5.6*	*5.0*	*
Avg.	33.9	31.8	30.5	1.3	2.1	*6.2*	*5.1*	*
1980								
January	34.1	32.1	30.8	1.3	2.0	*5.9*	*5.3*	*
February	34.5	32.4	31.1	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.3*	*
March	34.4	32.3	31.0	1.3	2.1	*6.0*	*5.5*	*
April	33.9	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.2	*6.6*	*6.1*	*
May	34.2	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.3	*6.7*	*5.9*	.2
June	33.5	31.0	29.6	1.2	2.5	*7.5*	*5.9*	.2
July	34.4	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.7	*7.9*	*6.7*	.5
August	34.3	31.7	30.3	1.2	2.6	*7.4*	*6.2*	.4
September	34.0	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.1*	.4
October	34.2	31.6	30.2	1.2	2.6	*7.5*	*6.0*	*
November	34.4	31.9	30.5	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*5.9*	*
December	34.5	32.0	30.6	1.2	2.5	*7.2*	*6.0*	*
Avg.	34.2	31.8	30.6	1.2	2.4	*6.9*	*6.0*	.2
1981								
January	34.5	32.3	31.1	1.2	2.2	*6.3*	*5.7*	*
February	*35.4*	*32.8*	*31.6*	*1.2*	*2.6*	*7.5*	*6.2*	*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers.* *Series began January 1970.*
2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.* *Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.*
* *Under 50.* *Current month preliminary.*

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

Table XIV

BILLINGS SMSA (YELLOWSTONE COUNTY)

Civilian Labor Force

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

(in Thousands)

RESIDENCE DATA

Date	Civilian Labor Force	EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT			Labor Management Dispute 2/
		Total	Non-Ag	Agri.	Total	Percent 1/ County	Percent 1/ State	
1979								
January	54.7	52.2	50.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
February	54.7	52.5	51.0	1.5	2.2	4.1	5.6	*
March	54.4	52.3	50.8	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.4	*
April	55.0	52.9	51.4	1.5	2.1	3.9	5.4	*
May	55.2	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.1	3.8	5.2	*
June	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.5	5.0	*
July	55.0	53.1	51.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.9	*
August	55.6	53.7	52.2	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
September	55.4	53.5	52.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	4.8	*
October	55.3	53.4	51.9	1.5	1.9	3.4	4.8	*
November	55.7	53.7	52.2	1.5	2.0	3.6	4.7	*
December	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.6	5.0	*
Avg.	55.1	53.1	51.6	1.5	2.0	3.7	5.1	*
1980								
January	56.3	54.1	52.6	1.5	2.2	3.9	5.3	.6
February	56.8	54.3	52.8	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	.7
March	56.7	54.2	52.7	1.5	2.5	4.5	5.5	.3
April	56.3	53.8	52.4	1.4	2.5	4.5	6.1	*
May	56.5	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.5	4.5	5.9	*
June	56.7	54.0	52.6	1.4	2.7	4.7	5.9	*
July	56.9	53.9	52.5	1.4	3.0	5.3	6.7	*
August	56.7	53.9	52.5	1.4	2.8	4.9	6.2	*
September	56.8	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.7	4.8	6.1	*
October	56.9	54.3	52.9	1.4	2.6	4.5	6.0	*
November	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.3	5.9	*
December	57.1	54.6	53.2	1.4	2.5	4.4	6.0	*
Avg.	56.7	54.1	52.7	1.4	2.6	4.6	6.0	.1
1981								
January	57.2	54.8	53.4	1.4	2.4	4.2	5.7	*
February	58.4	55.6	54.2	1.4	2.8	4.8	6.2	*
March								
April								
May								
June								
July								
August								
September								
October								
November								
December								
Avg.								

1/ *Computed from whole (unrounded) numbers*

2/ *Non-additive - included in total employment.*

* *Under 50.*

Series began January 1970.
Revised to 1980 Benchmarks.
Current month preliminary.

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted data are provided for statistical analysis only and should not be confused with actual numbers.

MONTANA HOURS AND EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Industries

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980
TOTAL PRIVATE	$248.88	$245.28	$224.93	36.6	36.5	36.2	$6.80	6.72	6.39
MANUFACTURING	369.46	369.14	355.75	41.7	41.9	42.2	8.86	8.81	8.43
Durable Goods	376.13	381.60	394.70	41.7	42.4	44.1	9.02	9.00	8.95
Primary Metal Industries	380.57	401.54	403.34	30.3	31.2	40.7	12.56	12.87	9.91
Nondurable Goods	357.34	347.27	279.17	41.6	41.0	38.4	8.59	8.47	7.27
Food and Kindred Products	295.74	286.60	286.01	43.3	41.9	43.4	6.83	6.84	6.59
MINING	470.88	472.19	445.52	47.6	46.9	46.7	10.04	9.92	9.54
Metal Mining	473.12	473.12	413.83	40.3	40.3	33.4	11.74	11.74	12.39
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	406.37	411.04	372.11	40.8	40.9	37.1	9.96	10.05	10.03
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	361.70	361.15	333.32	44.7	44.2	42.3	8.09	8.18	7.88
Communications, Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	381.25	380.01	361.61	51.8	50.2	49.4	7.36	7.57	7.32
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	199.07	192.13	167.26	31.8	31.6	30.3	6.26	6.08	5.52
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	162.50	157.47	156.37	37.1	36.2	33.7	4.38	4.35	4.64
SERVICES	159.16	160.20	150.72	34.6	34.6	34.1	4.60	4.63	4.42

Data for current month are preliminary.
Averages are based on gross earnings, including overtime and premium pay.
Selected Industries series began January 1950; Total Private Sector series began January 1969 (May 1972 issue).

MONTANA LABOR TURNOVER RATES

In Manufacturing and Mining Industries

(per 100 employees)

	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980	Jan. 1981	Dec. 1980	Jan. 1980
MANUFACTURING	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.5	2.7	1.0	1.4	2.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.3
Durable Goods	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.3	0.4
Primary Metal Industries	0.3	2.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.8	0.5	2.5	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.0	1.4	3.3	3.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.6	1.9	2.9	4.1	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.1
MINING	8.3	4.3	1.4	8.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	5.2	7.3	1.1	5.3	6.1	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Metal Mining	0.0	5.4	4.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

* *Less than .05.*

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY INDUSTRY

New business firms in Montana are a reflection of economic activity within the business community. Data furnished on this page and the following page are an aggrigate of information supplied by the office of the Montana Secretary of State and the Montana Employment Security Division. These data should in no way be construed as being absolute. They are presented to indicate business trends during the survey period.

The chart on the following page is a break-down by county and labor market area of business starts in Montana during the current month and year to date, with a comparison to the previous year. Foreign corporation classification has been added and are considered established corporations from other states registered to do business in Montana. County tabulation is not possible, only industry structure is known.

The following chart is a break-down of new businesses by industry, with a comparison to last year.

Industry	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Year to Date 1981	Year to Date 1980
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND FISHERIES	34	31	57	78
MINING	63	18	103	55
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	40	48	91	115
MANUFACTURING	34	22	51	56
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, ELECTRIC GAS, AND SANITARY SERVICES	32	34	51	53
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	170	123	271	274
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	75	50	139	104
SERVICES	187	160	363	337
NON-PROFIT SERVICES	(31)	(26)	(93)	(66)
GOVERNMENT	0	0	0	0
NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED	16	42	18	58
STATE TOTAL	651	528	1144	1130

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

BY LABOR MARKET AREA

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
STATE OF MONTANA	651	528	1144	1130
GREAT FALLS SMSA	41	42	82	85
BILLINGS SMSA	97	83	154	163
FOREIGN CORPORATIONS MULTI-COUNTY	121	38	238	84
ANACONDA-BUTTE LMA	40	41	60	76
Beaverhead	14	4	19	15
Deer Lodge	1	3	4	4
Granite	0	1	0	4
Madison	3	5	7	10
Powell	1	7	1	9
Silver Bow	21	21	29	34
BOZEMAN LMA	44	36	67	75
Gallatin	37	28	53	54
Meagher	0	0	0	2
Park	7	8	14	19
GLASGOW LMA	18	15	29	34
Daniels	1	1	2	2
Phillips	4	3	5	6
Roosevelt	5	4	9	10
Sheridan	4	4	7	8
Valley	4	3	6	8
GLENDIVE LMA	37	32	55	69
Dawson	13	9	22	22
Garfield	0	2	1	3
McCone	4	6	5	10
Prairie	0	1	1	4
Richland	18	13	24	29
Wibaux	2	1	2	1
HARDIN-RED LODGE LMA	15	9	26	25
Big Horn	3	4	3	8
Carbon	5	1	7	5
Stillwater	4	4	11	9
Sweet Grass	3	0	5	3

Areas	NEW BUSINESS FIRMS Feb. 1981	Feb. 1980	Year to Date 1981	1980
HAVRE LMA	27	15	39	27
Blaine	2	2	3	6
Hill	25	12	35	20
Liberty	0	1	1	1
HELENA LMA	36	31	70	73
Broadwater	1	0	1	1
Jefferson	3	2	6	6
Lewis and Clark	32	29	63	66
KALISPELL LMA	64	52	114	138
Flathead	47	30	82	90
Lake	10	13	17	26
Lincoln	7	9	15	22
LEWISTOWN LMA	10	14	18	24
Fergus	4	7	8	12
Golden Valley	0	2	0	2
Judith Basin	2	2	2	3
Musselshell	2	2	4	6
Petroleum	1	1	2	1
Wheatland	1	0	2	0
MILES CITY LMA	18	18	32	38
Carter	1	2	2	2
Custer	8	5	15	8
Fallon	3	4	3	11
Powder River	3	0	5	3
Rosebud	3	6	6	13
Treasure	0	1	1	1
MISSOULA LMA	60	83	121	160
Mineral	0	2	3	4
Missoula	34	61	75	120
Ravalli	21	13	33	25
Sanders	5	7	10	11
SHELBY-CUT BANK LMA	23	19	39	59
Choteau	2	5	4	11
Glacier	4	6	11	20
Pondera	6	3	8	10
Teton	3	1	5	2
Toole	8	4	11	16

Sources of data: State of Montana Employment Security Division, Research and Analysis Section; Montana Secretary of State.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

EMPLOYER CLASSIFICATION AND EXPERIENCE RATING

Effective January 1, 1980, Montana instituted the "reserve ratio" experience rating system. Under this system each subject employer (excluding some nonprofit organizations and all government entities) is assigned an "experience factor" which is contributions paid minus benefits charged on each employer's account since July 1, 1976, divided by the employer's average annual taxable payroll for the 3 fiscal years immediately preceding the computation date. Each employer with a positive "experience factor" is designated as an eligible employer and those with a negative "experience factor" are designated as deficit employers. Schedules are then prepared listing all eligible and deficit employers in inverse numerical order of their experience factors as well as the cumulative taxable payrolls for all of those employers. The cumulative taxable payroll amounts are then segregated into groups that will yield approximately the average tax rate according to the tax schedule assigned for that particular taxable year. Each group will be identified by the rate class listed on the schedule and each employer is assigned that contribution rate opposite their rate class for the tax schedule in effect for the taxable year.

The rate schedule for each calendar year is assigned based upon the ratio of the trust fund balance as of December 31 prior to the rate year to total wages in covered employment for the previous fiscal year.

Schedules of contribution rates are shown on the following page. The rate schedule assigned for taxable year 1981 is Schedule IX. As can be noted, the minimum ratio of fund to total wages must be .0050 to assign Schedule IX and the approximate average tax yield will be 2.9% for that schedule. Eligible employers will be assigned contribution rates of 1.7% to 3.5% and deficit employers 3.8% to 4.4% based on their respective rate class assignment. Unrated employers (those with less than 3 years of experience) are all assigned a rate of 3.7%.

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTION RATES

Minimum Ratio of Fund to Total Wages Average Tax Rate	Sched. I (.0150) 1.3	Sched. II (.0145) 1.5	Sched. III (.0140) 1.7	Sched. IV (.0130) 1.9	Sched. V (.0120) 2.1	Sched. VI (.0110) 2.3	Sched. VII (.0095) 2.5	Sched. VIII (.0075) 2.7	Sched. IX (.005) 2.9	Sched. X (.....) 3.1
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR ELIGIBLE EMPLOYERS									
1	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.7%	0.9%	1.1%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%	1.9%
2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2
3	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5
4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1
6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
7	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7
CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR UNRATED EMPLOYERS:	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.9%	3.1%	3.3%	3.5%	3.7%	3.9%
Rate Class	CONTRIBUTION RATES FOR DEFICIT EMPLOYERS									
1	2.2%	2.4%	2.6%	2.8%	3.0%	3.2%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%
2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2
3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4
4	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4
5	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4
6	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE: CLAIM TO PAYMENT

Many of those persons who become separated from their jobs, enter our local Job Service offices for two reasons: to seek employment and to claim unemployment insurance (UI) benefits. Claimant wage credits obtained from insured employers are examined to determine if the claim meets monetary eligibility requirements for UI benefits and, if so, for how much per week and for how many potential weeks is the claimant qualified. Monetarily eligible claims are subsequently segregated according to criteria for establishing which party (claimant or employer) was most responsible for the job separation in question. Claims for job separations resulting from claimant actions (issues) are further subjected to the test of whether or not an individual's reduction in his potential benefit duration is warranted. If otherwise eligible and if availability criteria continue to be complied with throughout his actual unemployment duration, weekly benefit payments will commence with the claimant's second week of unemployment (a waiting week must be served under the Montana Law). The number and amount of such payments by county are shown in the table on the following page. Interstate payments in the table refer to payments made to individuals who now reside in other states but who had established wage credits in Montana based employment. Amounts shown in the table are financed through employer taxes paid to the Montana UI Trust Fund Account.

DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	352	34,881.96
BIGHORN	597	58,047.19
BLAINE	282	27,335.81
BROADWATER	204	23,351.80
CARBON	350	35,969.06
CARTER	5	655.00
CASCADE	5,829	623,544.01
CHOUTEAU	87	9,136.00
CUSTER	629	62,830.87
DANIELS	40	4,411.00
DAWSON	182	17,446.00
DEER LODGE	2,486	290,141.33
FALLON	29	1,762.76
FERGUS	528	50,178.36
FLATHEAD	4,306	395,722.98
GALLATIN	2,084	191,141.13
GARFIELD	12	961.00
GLACIER	883	75,856.90
GOLDEN VALLEY	18	1,643.00
GRANITE	125	13,876.28
HILL	691	64,642.71
JEFFERSON	277	29,536.30
JUDITH BASIN	31	3,340.00
LAKE	1,158	105,240.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,302	224,359.21
LIBERTY	61	5,803.50
LINCOLN	1,717	156,166.78
MCCONE	19	1,521.00
MADISON	181	16,598.71
MEAGHER	146	14,484.30
MINERAL	407	41,152.08
MISSOULA	6,278	621,152.80
MUSSELSHELL	78	8,263.00
PARK	772	67,861.58
PETROLEUM	6	280.00
PHILLIPS	218	21,109.72
PONDERA	265	26,961.00
POWDER RIVER	23	2,607.00
POWELL	379	36,908.62
PRAIRIE	62	6,428.00
RAVALLI	1,450	138,608.41
RICHLAND	109	9,888.56
ROOSEVELT	358	31,433.75
ROSEBUD	674	76,100.61
SANDERS	956	94,206.98
SHERIDAN	42	3,737.00
SILVER BOW	2,620	266,510.75
STILLWATER	235	25,660.00
SWEET GRASS	118	12,674.00
TETON	217	22,073.00
TOOLE	176	18,765.84
TREASURE	17	1,928.00
VALLEY	478	47,298.12
WHEATLAND	31	3,300.00
WIBAUX	28	2,897.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,625	589,779.65
INTRASTATE	47,233	4,719,001.13
INTERSTATE	1,936	282,323.07
TOTAL	49,169	5,001,324.20

CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
JANUARY 1981 THRU JANUARY 1981

COUNTY	COUNT	AMOUNT
BEAVERHEAD	352	34,881.96
BIGHORN	597	58,047.19
BLAINE	282	27,335.81
BROADWATER	204	23,351.80
CARBON	350	35,969.06
CARTER	5	655.00
CASCADE	5,829	623,544.01
CHOUTEAU	87	9,136.00
CUSTER	629	62,830.87
DANIELS	40	4,411.00
DAWSON	182	17,446.00
DEER LODGE	2,486	290,141.33
FALLON	29	1,762.76
FERGUS	528	50,178.36
FLATHEAD	4,306	395,722.98
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GARFIELD	12	961.00
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GOLDEN VALLEY	18	1,643.00
GRANITE	125	13,876.28
HILL	691	64,642.71
JEFFERSON	277	29,536.30
JUDITH BASIN	31	3,340.00
LAKE	1,158	105,240.63
LEWIS AND CLARK	2,302	224,859.21
LIBERTY	61	5,803.50
LINCOLN	1,717	156,166.78
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SANDERS	956	94,206.98
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SILVER BOW	2,620	266,510.75
STILLWATER	235	25,660.00
SWEET GRASS	118	12,674.00
TETON	217	22,073.00
TOOLE	176	18,765.84
TREASURE	17	1,928.00
VALLEY	478	47,298.12
WHEATLAND	31	3,300.00
WIBAUX	28	2,897.00
YELLOWSTONE	5,625	589,779.65
INTRASTATE	47,233	4,718,671.05
INTERSTATE	1,936	282,323.07
TOTAL	49,169	5,000,994.12

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES IN MONTANA

YEAR-TO-DATE

	1981	1980	Net Change	Percent Change
Initial Claims[1]	10,687	13,488	-2,801	*-20.8*
Continued Claims[1]	110,607	125,800	-15,193	*-12.1*
Number of Benefit Payments[1]	97,335	100,163	-2,828	*- 2.8*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1]	$9,867,280	$9,197,536	$669,744	*7.3*
Average Weekly Benefit Amount[1/2]	$108.77	$95.86	$12.91	*13.5*

MONTHLY

	Feb. 1981	Jan. 1981	Feb. 1980	Change From Year Ago Net	Change From Year Ago Percent
Initial Claims[1]	4,057	6,630	4,096	- 39	*-1.0*
Continued Claims[1]	54,654	55,953	61,785	-7,131	*-11.5*
Number of Benefit Payments[1]	48,166	49,169	51,752	-3,586	*-6.9*
Amount of Benefits Paid[1]	$4,865,956	$5,001,324	$4,784,355	$81,601	*1.7*
Avg. Weekly Benefit Amt[1/2]	$108.18	$109.35	$96.51	$11.67	*12.1*
Trust Fund Balance	$16,028,841	$16,599,737	$14,547,295*	$1,481,546	*10.2*

1/ Regular Unemployment Insurance Program only.
2/ Derived according to definition in "Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data".
** Excludes Loans from Federal Government. which amount to $ 7,084,089.*

Fewer initial and continued claims were filed in February than either last month or a year ago. Combined January and February 1981 totals compare favorably with the first two months of 1980. This winter has been unusually mild which may have helped the employment situation.

A drop from the 48,166 benefit payments in February 1981 of 1,033 from January and 3,586 from February 1980 was noted. The amount of benefits paid in February, $4,865,956, was $135,368 less than last month but $81,601 more than last year.

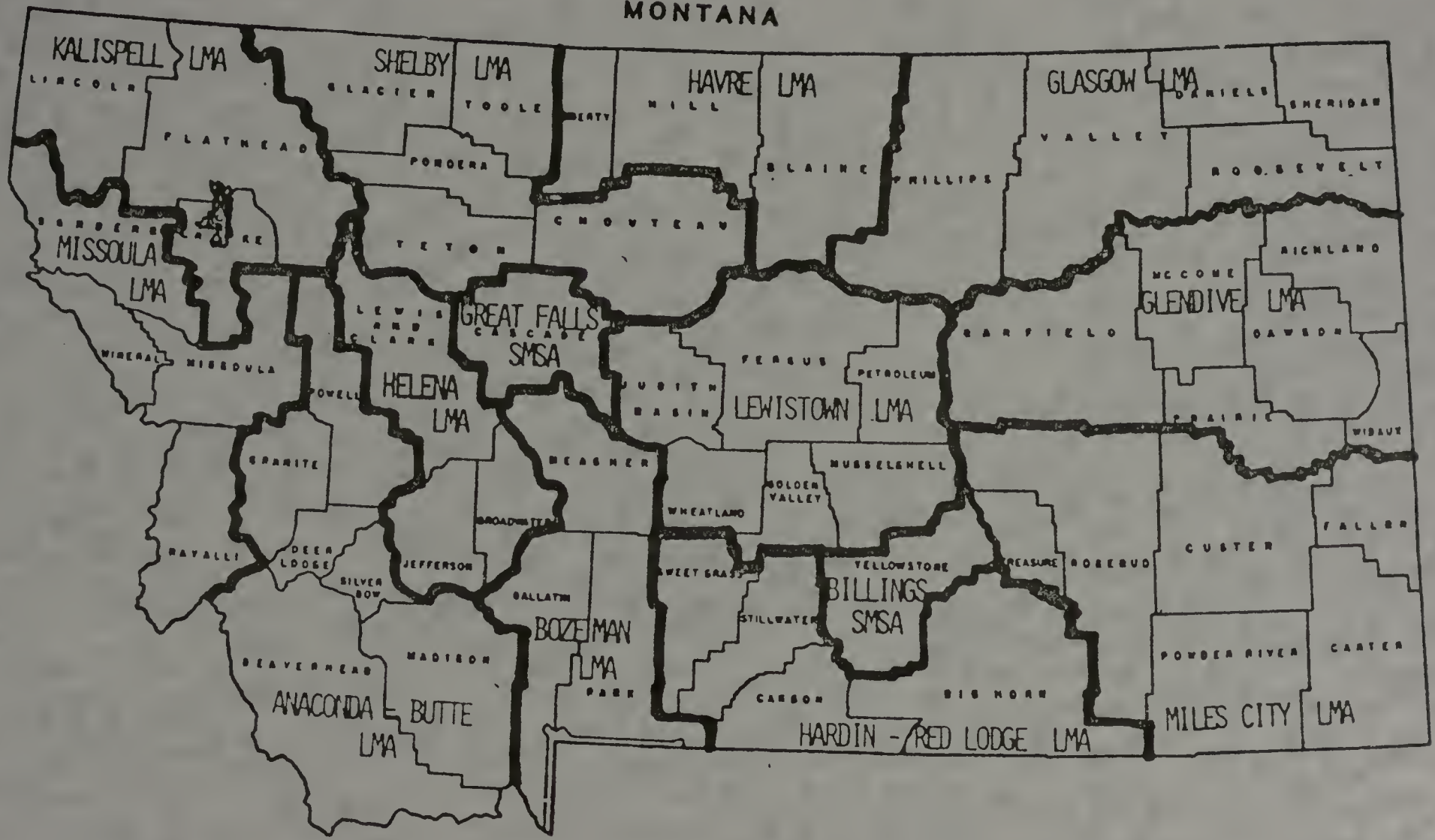
The fact that there were more beneficiaries in February 1980 but total dollars were less than this February is reflected in the Average Weekly Benefit Amount, which was $108.18 in 1981 and $96.51 in 1980, a difference of $11.67. The January figure of $109.35 was only $1.17 higher than this month. The sizable gain from last year is partly due to the increased Maximum Weekly Benefit Amount since July 1980.

Trust Fund Balance is holding very well although it was reduced slightly this month from January, but still almost $1.5 million over February 1980. Next month contributions to the fund will be smaller, but from then on employment opportunities normally should improve with winter over, unless there is a sharp decline in Montana's economic situation.

LABOR MARKET AREAS

IN

MONTANA



EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DIVISION
OF MONTANA
P.O. BOX 1728
HELENA, MONTANA 59624

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BULK RATE

The Montana State Employment Security Division maintains 24 local Job Service offices in the principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, additional labor market information, and for other services in connection with your employment problems.

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